

criminals and Americans of Japanese ancestry; and

Whereas, Since the end of World War II, Japan has earned its place as an equal in the society of nations, yet the Government of Japan has failed to fully acknowledge the crimes committed during World War II and to provide reparations to the victims of those crimes; and

Whereas, While high ranking Japanese government officials have expressed personal apologies, supported the payment of privately funded reparations to some victims, and modified some textbooks, these efforts are not adequate substitutes for an apology and reparations approved by the Government of Japan; and

Whereas, The need for an apology sanctioned by the Government of Japan is underscored by the contradictory statements and actions of Japanese government officials and leaders of a "revisionist" movement who openly deny that war crimes took place, defend the actions of the Japanese military, seek to remove the modest language included in textbooks, and refuse to cooperate with United States Department of Justice efforts to identify Japanese war criminals; and

Whereas, During World War II, 33,587 United States military and 13,966 civilian prisoners of the Japanese military were confined in inhumane prison camps where they were subjected to forced labor and died of unmentionable deaths; and

Whereas, The Japanese military invaded Nanking, China, from December 1937 until February 1938, during the period known as the "Rape of Nanking," and brutally slaughtered, in ways that defy description, by some accounts as many as 300,000 Chinese men, women, and children and raped more than 20,000 women, adding to a death toll that may have exceeded millions of Chinese; and

Whereas, The people of Guam and the Marshall Islands, during the Japanese occupation from 1941-1944, were subjected to unmentionable acts of violence, including forced labor and marches, and imprisonment by the Japanese military during its occupation of these islands; and

Whereas, Three-fourths of the population in Port Blair on Andaman Islands, India, were exterminated by Japanese troops between March 1942 and the end of World War II; many were tortured to death or forced into sexual slavery at "comfort stations," and crimes beyond description were committed on families and young children; and

Whereas, at the February 1945 "Battle of Manila," 100,000 men, women, and children were killed by Japanese armed forces in inhumane ways, adding to a total death toll that may have exceeded one million Filipinos during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, which began in December 1941 and ended in August 1945; and

Whereas, At least 260 of the 1,500 United States prisoners, including many Californians, believed to have been held at Mukden, Manchuria, died during the first winter of their imprisonment and many of the 300 living survivors of Mukden claim to suffer from physical ailments resulting from their subjection to Japanese military chemical and biological experiments; and

Whereas, The Japanese military enslaved millions of Koreans, Chinese, Filipinos, and citizens from other occupied or colonized territories during World War II, and forced hundreds of thousands of women into sexual slavery for Japanese troops; and

Whereas, The International Commission of Jurists, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in Geneva, Switzerland, ruled in 1993 that the Government of Japan should pay reparations of at least \$40,000 for the "extreme pain and suffering" caused to each woman who was forced into sexual slavery

by the Japanese military (referred by the Japanese military as "comfort women"), yet none of these women have been paid any compensation by the Government of Japan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California urges the Government of Japan to finally bring closure to concerns relating to World War II by doing both of the following:

(1) Formally issuing a clear and unambiguous apology for the atrocious war crimes committed by the Japanese military during World War II.

(2) Immediately paying reparations to the victims of those crimes, including, but not limited to, United States military and civilian prisoners of war, the people of Guam and the Marshall Islands, who were subjected to violence and imprisonment, the survivors of the "Rape of Nanking" from December 1937 until February 1938, and the women who were forced into sexual slavery and known by the Japanese military as "comfort women"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California calls upon the United States Congress to adopt a similar resolution that follows the spirit and letter of this resolution calling on the Government of Japan to issue a formal apology and pay reparations to the victims of its war crimes during World War II; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California requests that the President of the United States take all appropriate action to further bring about a formal apology and reparations by the Government of Japan to the victims of its war crimes during World War II; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each California Member of the Senate and the United States House of Representatives.

POM-363. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio relative to the proposed Medicaid primary care safety net preservation legislation; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-364. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California relative to the California film industry; to the Committee on Finance.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

Whereas, The film industry is a major contributor to the California economy. It was one of the main drivers of the California comeback as the state recovered from the protracted recession of 1991, however, other countries aggressively promote incentives for filming outside of California. This competition translates into a significant share of tax revenue that is not directed to California. According to published estimates by the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), every one percent of entertainment jobs in California represents about \$9 million in state tax revenue; and

Whereas, The MPAA also notes that most forecasts predict that the demand for motion picture, television, and commercial products will increase. The issue is whether the future economic activity that this growth may generate will occur in California or elsewhere; and

Whereas, The film industry has a significant effect on other industries, including the multimedia industry, tourism, toys, games, and industries that perpetuate the "California look" in apparel and furniture manufacturing. This is part of the residual effect of the film industry; and

Whereas, The enormity of the film industry makes it an important contributor of tax revenue to this state; and

Whereas, While there is an abundance of available labor in the film industry in the Los Angeles region, many below-the-line union workers are currently unemployed; and

Whereas, Canada is enticing entertainment industry jobs out of this country by offering significant tax credits to United States production companies. This practice is resulting in less work for American film crews as more and more movies, TV series, sitcoms, mini-series, etc. are being relocated there; and

Whereas, A continued exodus of motion picture and television production to foreign countries such as Canada will not only eliminate thousands of well-paying jobs, it will mean the United States will lose a growing and very lucrative industry that it created: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to evaluate the problems caused by relocating film industry business to Canada and other foreign nations, to evaluate the current state and federal tax incentives provided to the film industry, and to promote trade-related legislation that will persuade the film industry to remain in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1398. A bill to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System (Rept. No. 106-171).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 769. A bill to provide a final settlement on certain debt owed by the city of Dickinson, North Dakota, for the construction of the bascule gates on the Dickinson Dam (Rept. No. 106-172).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 986. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Griffith Project to the Southern Nevada Water Authority (Rept. No. 106-173).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 1030. A bill to provide that the conveyance by the Bureau of Land Management of the surface estate to certain land in the State of Wyoming in exchange for certain private land will not result in the removal of the land from operation of the mining laws (Rept. No. 106-174).

S. 1211. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act to authorize additional measures to carry out the control of salinity upstream of Imperial Dam in a cost-effective manner (Rept. No. 106-175).

By Mr. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1288. A bill to provide incentives for collaborative forest restoration projects on National Forest System and other public lands

in New Mexico, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-176).

S. 1377. A bill to amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act regarding the use of funds for water development for the Bonneville Unit, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-177).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 1694. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUNNING:

S. 1695. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that beer or wine which may not be sold may be transferred to a distilled spirits plant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1696. A bill to amend the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act to improve the procedures for restricting imports of archaeological and ethnological material; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (by request):

S. 1697. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to refund certain collections received pursuant to the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. 1698. A bill for the relief of D.W. Jacobson, Ronald Karkala, and Paul Bjorgen of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOINOVICH:

S. 1699. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize appropriations for State water pollution control revolving funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1700. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to allow a defendant to make a motion for forensic testing not available at trial regarding actual innocence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 1701. A bill to reform civil asset forfeiture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1702. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to allow shareholder common stock to be transferred to adopted Alaska Native children and their descendants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1703. A bill to establish America's education goals; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1704. A bill to provide for college affordability and high standards.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. GRAMS:

S. Res. 197. A resolution referring S. 1698 entitled "A bill for the relief of D.W. Jacobson, Ronald Karkala, and Paul Bjorgen of Grand Rapids, Minnesota" to the chief judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a report thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS OF INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. INOUE):

S. 1694. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I introduced S. 1694, the Hawaii Water Resources Reclamation Act of 1999. Senator INOUE joins me in sponsoring this legislation.

My colleagues, rural Hawaii faces difficult economic times. The past decade has been especially challenging for agriculture in our state. Sugar has declined dramatically, from 180,000 acres of cane in 1989 to 60,000 acres today, and with this decline has come tremendous economic disruption.

120,000 acres may not seem like much to Senators from large states of the continental U.S., but in Hawaii the loss has huge implications. 120,000 acres represents more than 45 percent of our cultivated farm land. Hawaii County, where the greatest impact of these losses is felt, faces double digit unemployment.

As Carol Wilcox, author of the definitive history of irrigation in Hawaii noted in her recent book "Sugar Water," the cultivation of sugarcane dominated Hawaii's agricultural landscape for the last 25 years of the 19th century and for most of this century as well. "Sugar was the greatest single force at work in Hawaii," she wrote, and water was essential to this development.

The face of Hawaii agriculture is changing. During the past decade, 95 sugar farms and plantations closed their doors. Today, many rural communities in Hawaii are struggling to define new roles in an era when sugar is no longer the king of crops. We have entered a period of rebirth. A new foundation for agriculture is being established.

Diversified agriculture has become a bright spot in our economy. Farm receipts from diversified crops rose an average of 5.5 percent annually for the past three years, surpassing the \$300 million mark for the first time. Hawaii still grows sugarcane, but diversified farming represents the future of Hawaii agriculture.

The restructuring of agriculture has prompted new and shifting demands for

agricultural water and a broad reevaluation of the use of Hawaii's fresh water resources. The outcome of these events will help define the economic future of rural Hawaii.

While the Bureau of Reclamation played a modest role in Hawaii water resource development, sugar plantations and private irrigation companies were responsible for constructing, operating, and maintaining nearly all of Hawaii's agricultural irrigation systems. Over a period of 90 years, beginning in 1856, more than 75 ditches, reservoirs, and groundwater systems were constructed.

Although Hawaii's irrigation systems are called ditches, the use of this term misrepresents their magnitude. Hawaii's largest ditch system, the East Maui Irrigation Company, operates a network of six ditches on the north flank of Haleakala Crater. The broad scope of East Maui irrigation is extensively chronicled in "Sugar Water":

Among the water entities, none compares to EMI. It is the largest privately owned water company in the United States, perhaps in the world. The total delivery capacity is 445 mgd. The average daily water delivery under median weather conditions is 160 mgd . . . Its largest ditch, the Wailoa Canal, has a greater median flow (170 mgd) than any river in Hawaii . . . The [EMI] replacement cost is estimated to be at \$200 million.

Most of Hawaii's irrigation systems—ditches as we know them—are in disrepair. Some have been abandoned. Those that no longer irrigate cane lands may not effectively serve the new generation of Hawaii farmers, either because little or no water reaches new farms or because the ditches have not been repaired or maintained. Thus, the wheel has turned full circle: the challenge that confronted six generations of cane farmers, access to water, has become the challenge for a new generation that farms diversified agriculture.

In response to these changing events, the Hawaii Water Resources Reclamation Act authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to survey irrigation and water delivery systems in Hawaii, identify the cost of rehabilitating the systems, and evaluate demand for their future use. The bill also instructs the Bureau to identify new opportunities for reclamation and reuse of water and wastewater for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes. Finally, the bill authorizes the Bureau to conduct emergency drought relief in Hawaii. This is especially important for struggling farmers on the Big Island.

While I hesitate to predict the findings of the Bureau's study, I expect we will learn that some of the ditch systems should be repaired or improved, while others should be abandoned. We may also learn that the changing face of Hawaii agriculture justifies entirely new systems or new components being added to existing ditches. Because the bill emphasizes water recycling and reuse, the report will identify opportunities to improve water conservation, enhance stream flows, improve fish and